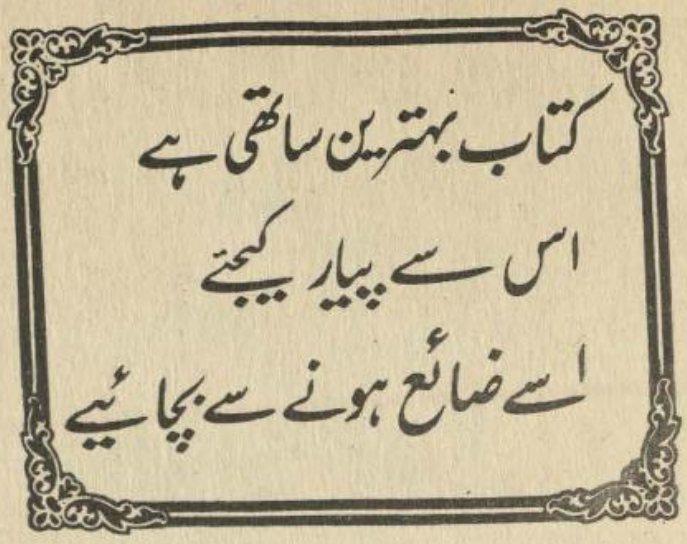
TEXTBOOK OF ENGLISH

CLASS VIII

PUNJAB TEXTBOOK BOARD LAHORE



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CLASS VIII

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PUNJAB TEXTBOOK BOARD

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INTRODUCTION

The TEXTBOOK of ENGLISH for CLASS VIII, the third of a series of three textbooks, is a continuation, in terms of format, content and approach, of the TEXTBOOKS of ENGLISH for CLASSES VI and VII. The objectives of this TEXTBOOK are the same as those of the earlier textbooks: to enable students to understand, read and write English with ease, this time, though, on a little higher plane. The vocabulary and the themes have both been suitably graded with the basic concepts of grammar providing, as before, a not-too-imperceptible infra structure.

This built-in, but obvious, grammatical infrastructure in the book may seem to some to run contrary to the 'communication theory' of the language. We, however, believe that 'mere communication' is not enough. The correct use of the medium we find ourselves using is by no means unimportant. We hope, therefore, that the teacher, while teaching this series, will lay special emphasis not only on the sound and pronunciation of the words in English but also on bringing home to his/her students the grammatical concepts like the word order in a sentence, the tenses, use of prepositions and the direct and indirect speech, etc. Guidelines to this effect for the teacher have been provided here and there in the book in the form of footnotes and we hope that he/she will reinforce these concepts with additional illustrative material of his/her own and plentiful drill in the class besides motivating students to cultivate the habit of reading outside the textbook. A language comes really through reading and reading extensively. There is no short cut to the learning of a language.

Editors

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Chapter 1

Foundation Exercises

A Fill in each blank with the correct form of the verbs given within brackets:

Example:

She — a letter to her mother yesterday.
(write, wrote, written)
She wrote a letter to her mother yesterday.

1 She — to school by bus yesterday.
(go, went, gone)
2 They — a newspaper every day.
(get, got, got)
3 He always — his hands before eating his food.
(wash, washed, washed)
4 The principal of the school — to the students this morning.
(speak, spoke, spoken)
5 Everybody — for the sun to shine in winter.
(wait, waited, waited)
6 They all went to attend a wedding and there they — heartily.
(eat, ate, eaten)
7 A strong wind blew and — our window panes.
(break, broke, broken)
8 The umpire — his whistle to stop the hockey match.
(blow, blew, blown)
9 He is a very good rider. He — his horse successfully yesterday.
(ride, rode, ridden)
10 Their grandfather died. They — him in the graveyard.
(bury, buried, buried)

B Fill in the blanks by using past continuous or present continuous tense of the verbs given within brackets.

Example:

I -- a book when he came to see me.
(read, read, read)
I was reading a book when he came to see me.

1 They — home when the accident occurred.
(come, came, come)

2 He — football while I was playing hockey.
(play, played, played)

3 She — to read English well. She will do well in her examination now.
(begin, began, begun)

4 The boys — to school when I saw them.
(walk, walked, walked)

5 I can't go out with you. I'm — a play on TV.
(watch, watched, watched)

6 My friend — his car when I saw him on the road.
(drive, drove, driven)

7 She — too many things, and is wasting her money.
(buy, bought, bought)

8 The clock — five. It's time to go home.
(strike, struck, struck)

9 I — about a mathematical problem.
(think, thought, thought)

10 He — a dog when I saw him.
(beat, beat, beaten)

C Read this conversation after your teacher. Fill out the blanks with will , shall or going to:

Afsar: Where — you go tomorrow?

Aslam: I — go to Jullo park with my family.

Afsar: What — you do there?

Aslam: I — do some fishing and the children — play their own games. About noon we — eat our lunch and have some rest. We — come back in the evening.

Afsar: I like fishing, too. I wish I could also take my family to Jullo park. I hear It's a good place.

Aslam: My eldest child — be leaving for America for studies. So we thought we might have an outing together.

Afsar: What — he be studying there?

Aslam: He will study medicine there. He says he wants to specialise in medicine.

Afsar: That's good. It is — be the world of specialists.

D (i) Rewrite these sentences arranging the words in their right order. Begin each sentence with a capital letter and end it with a full stop (.) :

1 warm we winter clothes wear in
2 late train an was hour my
3 trees on grow apples
4 the from cow get we milk
5 the rises the sun east in

(ii) Put in some or any in the blanks :

1 I want — milk.
2 There is — tea in the tea pot but there isn't any milk.
3 I don't think he needs — help now.
4 There aren't — black roses in the garden.
5 The students want — ink. They do not want — paper.

(iii) Put in many, much or a lot of, in the blank spaces:

1 Food is a big problem in — countries.
2 How — food do you eat?
I eat — food.
That's why I'm so fat.
3 I don't eat —.
That's why I am so thin.
4 How — students do you have in your class?
I've — . Probably over forty.
5 I have — pencils but not — paper in my bag.
6 I'm a stranger here. I don't know — people.

(iv) Fill in the blanks with meaningful words formed from the letters given in brackets:

Example:

— a verb from these letters
(r-o-f-m).
Form a verb from these letters.

1 We saw six eggs in the —
(ntes)
2 The horse is quite a — animal.
(atme)
3 Our journey yesterday was a very — one.
(wlos)

4 Every child should learn to — books.
(rade)

5 We should take great — with our spellings.
(rcae)

6 The waiter took our order and —
(elft)

---

read	read	read	=	pronunciation	:	read	red	red
blow	blew	blown	=	pronunciation	:	blow	bloo	blown
bury	burie	buried	=	pronunciation	:	beri	beried	beried
beat	beat	beaten	=	pronunciation	:	beet	beet	beeten
flow	flowed	flowed						

More such exercises should be done by the teacher in the class.

Chapter 2

Foundation exercises

A Use a , an or the in the blanks:

1 We need — sharp axe to cut wood.
2 Today we are going to learn about the circulation of blood in — human body.
3 There are no tenses in — Chinese language.
4 We are going to have — ID card tomorrow.
5 Mrs Brown is — European. She works as — hostess in some airline.
6 It is — honour to meet you. I hope you will give us — honest opinion about our plans.
7 She holds — M.A. degree from — university in England.
8 I heard — very interesting rumour this morning.
9 I read a story about — one-eyed giant.

B What qualities do the following people posses?

Examples:

A man who is brave : bravery
A boy who is idle : idleness

1 A man who is kind ——
2 A man who is cruel ——
3 A boy who is stupid ——
4 A politician who is wise ——
5 A shopkeeper who is honest ——

C (i) Join the following sentences into one using
which who whom whose

Example:

a) This is the book.
Aslam wrote it.
This is the book which Aslam wrote.

1 This is the house.
Mueen built it.

2 The door was opened by a man.
To him I gave the letter.

3 Sitting beside me was a boy.
His book had been stolen.

4 I found the book.
This book had all the answers.

5 We met the man.
His car had been stolen.

6 I saw the man.
He was standing alone.

(ii) Fill in the blanks with who which that whose :

1 I cannot find the book — has exciting stories.
2 I do not know the boy — pencil I am using.
3 The cat drank the milk — was on the table.
4 We walked to the doctor — clinic is near our house.
5 This is the store — owner lives in England.
6 He is the boy — stole my book.

D Write meaningful sentences using the following pairs of words :

Example:

wrote letter
He wrote a letter to his mother.

1	burnt	bread
2	drank	milk
3	sang	song
4	posted	letter
5	rang	bell

E Fill in the blanks using the following pronouns :
itself yourself herself myself ourselves themselves

Examples :

a) She saw herself in the mirror.
b) Aslam was talking to himself.
c) I wrote the story myself.
d) You can write a good composition yourself.

1 Afshan blamed — for the mistake.
2 God helps those who help —.
3 I know the story is true. Nosheen told me —.
4 We are going to set — up in business.
5 You can thank her — for this.
6 The cat washes — everyday.
7 Help others before helping —.
8 We all enjoyed — at the picnic.

F Put in mine in the blanks in these sentences :

1 Those books on the table are —.
2 The house that you see before you is —.
3 The picture hanging on the wall is —.
4 All those pens and pencils on the table are —.

Write out all these sentences again five times each time using in the blanks a different pronoun from this list.

yours his hers ours theirs

ID = identity card.

words beginning with vowel sound take 'an'.
words beginning with vowels but not giving vowel sound take 'a' e.g. university, European.
words beginning with consonants but giving vowel sounds take 'an' like honour, hour, honest etc.

Chapter 3

Foundation exercises

A Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of the adjectives given in brackets :

1 Red roses are — than white or black roses. (beautiful)
2 There is a — park across the road from my house. (beautiful)
3 A cat runs fast but a dog runs — (fast)
4 Gold is a — metal. (precious)
5 Iron is one of the — metals. (hard)
6 A car runs — than a cart. (fast)
7 Pakistani soldiers are among the — in the world. (brave)
8 Sonia's dress is — than mine. (pretty)
9 Omar is the — boy in the class. (clever)
10 Brush your hair, Zahid. It looks so —. (untidy)

B Fill in the blanks with adverbs formed from the adjectives given within brackets. Take care to spell your adverbs correctly.

1 The ship reached the harbour — after a stormy voyage. (safe)
2 Nadia wrote her answers very —. (neat)
3 The mother looked — at her son. (proud)
4 The snake crept — along the garden path. (slow)
5 Khayal Chaudhry nodded his head —. (dreamy)
6 The flames spread so — that the house was soon burnt to the ground. (quick)
7 It is raining too — for me to go out. (heavy)
8 The boys worked — just before their exams. (busy)
9 Omar jumped over the wall quite —. (easy)
10 It was a terrible accident, but — nobody was hurt. (lucky)

C Use one of these conjunctions to fill out the blanks or to combine sentences into one :

and but because although so while whether or

Examples :

a) The boy got out of bed.
He stretched his arms.
The boy got out of bed and stretched his arms.

b) I shall go with you.
I am very busy.
I shall go with you although I am very busy.

1 Imrana made some tea.
Her mother bathed the baby.
2 I am going to visit them today.
I do not like them very much.
3 He ate a lot.
He wasn't hungry.
4 He didn't eat anything.
He wasn't hungry.
5 We couldn't buy a car.
We had no money.
6 The cinema was full.
We went back home.
7 We intend to go — it rains or not.
8 I enjoyed the film — I had seen it before.
9 We intended to swim.
The weather was too cold.
10 Would you like a cup of tea — would you prefer coffee ?

D Make complete meaningful sentences taking one portion from column I and the other portion from column II :

Column I	Column II
1 It was raining heavily	the ship of the desert.
2 The greedy boy was ill	Akram looked hot and tired.
3 As Salman caught cold	in a year.
4 After ploughing the field	please let me know.
5 The camel is	and went off to school.
6 Cargo is the load	that even the ponds were frozen
7 Zahid picked up his satchel	because he had eaten too much.
8 If you need any help	carried by a ship.
9 The weather was so cold	his mother took him to the doctor
10 There are twelve months	so Tariq put on his raincoat.

Chapter 4

A dialogue

Present perfect

Qasim: As-salaam-o-Alaikum, uncle.

Uncle: Wa-Alai-kum-us-salaam.
Where have you been, Qasim? We have met after a long time.

Qasim: I have been to Dubai, uncle, and I have just come back.

Uncle: What did you go to Dubai for?

Qasim: You know father is doing a job there and mother is there too. I went to see them particularly mother. She has been very ill.

Uncle: I'm very sorry to hear that. How is she now?

Qasim: She is fine uncle. Thank you. She has now fully recovered.

Uncle: Your school, I hear, has just reopened after vacation and I don't think you have missed much. I think that with just a little extra effort you could easily make up your deficiency in your studies.

Qasim: No, uncle, I have certainly missed many important lessons and I know I'll have to work pretty hard. I'm glad I have already started doing so. I have started attending classes regularly and my brother has started helping me too.

Uncle: When are your exams, Qasim?

Qasim: My exams are not far. That's why I have come back from Dubai. I never wanted to miss my exams.

Uncle: How about your course in Maths? Have you finished it?

Qasim: We have nearly finished our Maths course. Only a few chapters are left. I'm not worried so much about Maths. My real worry is that I have missed a number of lessons and practicals in Physics and Chemistry. I find these two subjects rather tough. And they are important too. But I'm glad that my brother has started helping me out in these subjects. My brother is a teacher, you know, and he has taught these subjects for a number of years now.

Uncle: That's good. I'm glad to know that your brother has thought it fit to help you immediately. I know he is a good teacher. What do you plan to do, however, after your exams?

Qasim: It all depends, uncle, I have decided to go in for medicine if I get a good position. If, however, I don't get good marks, I may go into business or agriculture after my matriculation.

---

deficiency = lacking something, shortcoming

Uncle: Whatever your plans for life, Qasim, your English has to be good. Our standards in English have fallen badly and that's a misfortune. We should know that English has become an international language and the language of science and technology.

Qasim: You are very right, uncle. I'll keep that in mind. I hear the sound of the horn. My school van has come and must go now. Khuda Hafiz!

A Answer these questions:

1 Why did Qasim go to Dubai?
2 What did he come back from Dubai for?
3 What two subjects does Qasim find tough?
4 What has Qasim decided to do after his studies?
5 Why does Qasim's uncle think that our English has to be good?

B Supply the missing letters in these words. Then say them aloud after your teacher:

int–rnational s–ience technol–gy stand–rds misfor–une medic–ne b–siness agricult–re c–rtainly defic–ency.

C Supply the correct tense in the blanks using the verb given within brackets.

Example:

They — from England by plane just now.
(arrive, arrived, arrived)
They have arrived from England just now.

1 We — an exciting football match today.
(watch, watched, watched)
2 The clock — five.
(strike, struck, stricken)
3 The gardener — the lawn after a long time today.
(mow, mowed, mown)

---

has thought it fit - - - - - has thought it proper
go in for — — — — — — to make a practice of ; devote oneself to.

4 — you ever — in the river ?
(swim, swam, swum)

5 This milk —sour. We can't drink it.
(go, went, gone) (turn, turned, turned)

6 The butcher — a cow for the meat.
(slaughter, slaughtered, slaughtered)

7 He — two books this year.
(publish, published, published)

8 I — not — Zahid since he was fourteen.
(see, saw, seen)

9 Now you — another mistake.
(make, made, made,)

10 Nausheen — her knitting and is now going to read a story book.
(finish, finished, finished)

D Tick the best answer to complete the following sentences:

1 I don't mind — a little longer.
- a waiting
- b to wait
- c not waiting
- d not to wait

2 Please forgive me — in front of you like this.
- a for standing
- b to stand
- c by standing
- d my standing

3 She is going to — for the holidays.
- a home
- b her home
- c hers
- d her own

4 A — is a young tree.
- a sapling
- b seed
- c weakling
- d stitching

5. The boys who cannot swim should stay in — water.
   a deep
   b running
   c shallow
   d warm

6 This dress is made of —
   a a silk
   b silk
   c the silk
   d some silk

7 Many trains were late because of the strike but ours arrived —.
   a at time
   b with time
   c in time
   d on time

E Read
   a A crowd is a lot of men, women and children.
   b Cutlery is a lot of knives, forks and spoons.

Now give three examples for each of these in the same way:

1 Clothes are a lot of — , — and —.
2 Furniture is a lot of —, — and —.
3 Poultry are a lot of — , — and —.
4 Cattle are a lot of — , — and —.
5 Stationery is a lot of — , — and —.

Chapter 5

The forgetful man

Past perfect

An old man had a lot of money. He did not know where to keep it. There were no banks in those days. He hit upon an idea one day. He dug up a hole in the floor of his bedroom and put away all his money in that hole. He filled up the hole with such skill that it became a part of the floor again. Nobody could tell where the hole was. After this the old man completely forgot where he had hidden his money and where he had dug up the hole in the floor. He had forgotten all about it. Quite often after this he had the need for money but he didn't know where to find it. He had not told any of his relatives or friends about the hole. They, therefore, could not come to his help.

One night a thief came to his bedroom. The old man was very much frightened. He hid himself under his bed and let the thief operate. The thief dug up the hole and began to take out the money. When the old man saw his money, he gave a loud shriek. The thief got frightened. He dropped the money and ran away. The old man was very happy. After all he had found his money. He was so excited about his discovery that he ran to tell his friends about it.

Friends: You look so happy today. What has happened?

The forgetful man: You know I had hidden away all my money. I had done so a long time ago and I had forgotten completely about it . I have found it today. That's why I am so happy.

Friends: Where had you hidden away your money?

The forgetful man: I had dug up a hole in my house, dear friends. I had put away all my money in that hole. I had filled up and covered that hole completely and had forgotten about this hole altogether.

Friends: That certainly calls for a treat. Doesn't it?

The forgetfulman: Yes, it does. I only wish I had remembered where I had put away the money. I had needed it on a number of occasions. I had needed it to spend on my daughter's

---

hit upon — devise
to come up — to discover
operate — do his work; carry on his work

wedding. I had needed it to build my house. And I had borrowed money for everything in the past. Now I am going to pay back all the loans I had taken out. But let's got to some good restaurant first. You had asked for a treat, hadn't you?

They all go out looking for a good restaurant and a hearty meal.

A Answer these questions:

1 Why did the gentleman hide his money in the hole?
2 What did the gentleman do when a thief came to his bedroom?
3 What did the thief do in the gentleman's bedroom?
4 What did the gentleman do when he saw his money?
5 What did the thief do then?

B Make sentences of your own using these words:

treat	restaurant	borrow
hearty	discovery	wedding

C Supply the correct tense in the blanks using the verb given within brackets:

Example:

She — her breakfast by the time her father came to fetch her.
(eat, ate, eaten)
She had eaten her breakfast by the time her father came to fetch her.

1 I — my homework well before my class began.
(do, did, done)
2 We — our work long before the bell rang.
(finish, finished, finished)
3 The teacher — the school when you inquired about him.
(leave, left, left)
4 The forgetful man forgot where he — his money.
(hide, hid, hidden)
5 She told me all over again what she — me earlier.
(tell, told, told)

6 The wise man — him a good advice.
(give, gave, given)

7 I know I — you somewhere before.
(meet, met, met)

8 She wrote with her own pencil in school. She — not — it at home.
(forget, forgot, forgotten)

9 When I reached the airport, he — already — the plane.
(board, boarded, boarded)

D Complete the story with the help of the following:
An old man — a hole in his bedroom. Then he forgot completely — The thief began — a loud shriek — happy.

E Now shut your book and write the whole story once again in your own words.

The teacher should spend some time here explaining to his/her class the concept of passive voice. He/She should do so with more such examples.
hit upon an idea : thought of a plan.

Chapter 6

On the ocean

All in a hot and copper sky,
The bloody sun, at noon,
Right up above the mast did stand,
No bigger than the moon,

Day after day, day after day,
We stuck, nor breath nor motion;
As idle as a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean.

Water, water, everywhere,
And all the boards did shrink;
Water, water, everywhere,
But not a drop to drink.

S.T Coleridge

A Underline the words in the poem which rhyme with these:
drink , ocean , moon
Can you think of any other words with the same sound?

B What word is used for

Example:

One who speaks: speaker.

1 One who teaches?

---

copper sky : the sky was like a sheet of copper.
bloody: like blood (in colour)
stand and struck: indicate that everything was motionless, even the ocean.
as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean : as motionless and still as the ship and the ocean in a painting.
breath : wind/breeze
stick: stuck, stuck

2 One who buys?

3 One who sells?

4 One who acts?

5 One who plays?

6 One who operates?

7 One who sings?

8 One who writes?

9 One who challenges?

10 One who reads?

11 One who lies?

Chapter 7

Tolerance practised by the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him)

Tolerance means to bear pain or hardships with patience. It also means to bear things you do not like. For example, when you want to be very angry and hit some one, and do not let your anger show up, you are acting tolerance. The greatest tolerance was practised by our Holy Prophet (PBUH).

We follow the teachings of our Holy Prophet (PBUH). We learn from his life how much tolerance he practised. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) showed great tolerance all through his life. He never gave trouble to any one. He prayed even for his enemies and those also who troubled him. Our Holy Prophet (PBUH) was a model of tolerance. He never wished ill of anyone. Hazrat Ayesha (May God be pleased with her) said that the Holy Prophet (PBUH) never took revenge upon any one. Abu Sufyan was the worst enemy of Islam. At the conquest of Makkah the Holy Prophet (PBUH) not only forgave him but also honoured him by declaring "amnesty" for those who took refuge in his house.

The people of Makkah socially boycotted the Holy Prophet (PBUH) for three years. When he went to Taif to preach Islam, the people there threw stones on him. God spoke to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) on this occasion of trial and said, "O, Mohammad (PBUH) speak, if you so want, I will destroy and ruin them."

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) replied, "O, God Gracious, Merciful! Show them the right path, for they do not know what they are doing. They do not recognise me. They do not know I am Mohammad (PBUH) the Prophet of God. Make it known to them that I am their great well-wisher."

His enemies had a lot of wealth and weapons. When they fought with the Holy Prophet, (PBUH) they were greater in number.

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) had a few soldiers and a small quantity of weapons, but he showed great courage and patience, because he had trust in his God. At one time he was left all alone in the battle field, but even then he showed courage and patience. He said, "I am the true Prophet of God." God gave him victory.

In his last address, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) said, "Revenge for bloodshed, as it was in the days of ignorance before Islam, is forbidden. I forgive those who murdered my cousin, Ibne-Rabiah." Hazrat Ans Bin Malik (May God be pleased with him) said, "I served the Prophet of God for 10 years. By God, he never objected to anything I said or did." We, as Muslims should carry on the noble spirit of tolerance as practised by the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

amnesty: general pardon

Answer the following questions

A. 1 What do you mean by tolerance?

2 Give an example of tolerance from the life of Holy Prophet. (PBUH).

3 Who was the worst enemy of Islam?

4 How did God speak to Mohammad (PBUH) when the people of Taif gave him trouble to preach?

5 What did the Holy Prophet (PBUH) reply?

6 What did Ans bin Malik say about the Holy Prophet (PBUH).?

7 What should the Muslims do?

B Make nouns from the following verbs: e.g. die: death. Tolerate, practise, conquer, destroy, object.

Chapter 8

A little exhibition

Present perfect continuous

Mr Qazi was standing before his class.
"Did you enjoy your trip to the museum yesterday"?
He asked his class.
All hands went up to say 'yes'.
"Good !" said Mr Qazi.
"What did you like best in the museum, Akbar?" Akbar stood up excited and said "I liked the bones best, Sir. They looked so real."
Another boy stood up to contradict him, "No, sir. There were no bones."
Akbar, speaking to the boy, said, "Don't you remember the big whale we saw in the museum? It was the biggest thing we saw there. And it was put together from real bones."
"I don't believe the bones were real", said the other boy.
Akbar: "I know the bones were real. I have been collecting bones myself. It is my hobby."
"Were those bones real, Sir?" The boy asked Mr Qazi. Mr Qazi confirmed that

the bones were real and must have been brought from the depths of a distant sea.
Rizwan stood up next "I liked the rocks best.You see I collect rocks, too. I have been doing so since my childhood. It is my hobby. But the rocks in the museum I had never seen before."

Mr Qazi appreciated Rizwan's frankness.
"The reason is that the rocks in the museum had come from all over the world and the rocks that you have in your collection were probably found near your own home."
Everybody in the class said one thing or the other. But one boy sat mum all the time. He had not uttered a word all this while.

"What's wrong with you today, Saleem?" said Mr Qazi to this boy. "You have not spoken today. Didn't you like anything in the museum?"

Saleem said "Sir, I have been collecting stamps for quite some time now and I didn't see any stamps in the museum. Don't museums have stamp collections?"
Mr Qazi said "Why not ? Some museums certainly have stamp collections. It is a very popular hobby. Let's have an exhibition at school and let everybody bring his own collection. Saleem, you'll bring your stamps, will you? "Yes sir", said Saleem.

Mr Qazı then asked some other boys if they had a hobby.
Sadiq: "Sir, I have been collecting pictures. I'll bring my collection of pictures."
Asif: "Sir, I have been collecting coins. I'll bring them, too. Some of those coins are very rare."
Sheeraz: "Sir, I have been collecting postcards of other countries. I'll bring those.
Aslam: I have been collecting sea shells since 1987."
Kashif: "My sister has a big collection of dolls. She has been collecting dolls from other countries and has been making dolls herself. I should like to bring some of those dolls to this exhibition."
Mr Qazi: "It appears you have all been doing a good job. It seems all set now. Please bring your collections to school next Thursday. We'll have an exhibition. And don't forget to invite your parents, relatives and friends to this exhibition. But no young babies, please."
The children were so excited today. They all clapped. They liked the idea of a school exhibition.

---

all set now = all arranged now

mum = silent

A Answer the following questions:

1 Where did Mr Qazi take his class for a trip?
2 What did Mr Qazi ask Akbar?
3 What did Akbar like best in the museum?
4 Why did the other boy not agree with Akbar?
5 Who was right? Akbar or the other boy?
6 What did Rizwan like best in the museum and why?
7 Why did Saleem not say anything unless questioned by the teacher?
8 What is Sadiq's hobby?
9 What is Asif's hobby?
10 What is your hobby?

B Supply the correct tense in the blanks using the verb within brackets:

Example:

He — as a reporter with this newspaper for five years.
He has been working as a reporter with this news paper for five years.
(work, worked, worked)

1 My mother — clothes since 8 o'clock in the morning.
(sew, sewed, sewn)
2 Nosheen — to this school for four years.
(come, came, come)
3 My friend — since three o'clock.
(read, read, read)
4 I — at this table since early morning.
(sit, sat, sat)
5 We — the cricket match since morning.
(watch, watched, watched)
6 My father — stories for the last two hours.
(tell, told, told)
7 I — to the radio for over one hour.
(listen, listened, listened)
8 She — her homework since 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
(do, did, done)
9 Khalid — since nine in the morning.
(row, rowed, rowed)

C Fill each blank with the opposite of the word underlined:

Example:

We are going to paint the front and the — of our house.
We are going to paint the front and the back of our house.

1 He was — when his cousin came but sorry when he left.
2 Father will sell his old car and — a new one.
3 He tied the — length of the cord to the long one.
4 The girls were quiet in the school but very — outside.
5 Five years ago he was —. Now he is very rich.
6 My watch was five minutes fast yesterday but it is — today.
7 If you — your toy, nobody will be able to mend it.

sew, sewed, sewn = pronunciation: sow soad soan

Chapter 9

We buy with money

Past perfect continuous

Mr Qazi is addressing his class:

We all know what shopping means, don't we? It means to buy, to buy from a shop or a market or a vendor. We buy with money.

We go to a shop or a market to buy the things that we need. We buy flour and rice. We buy tea and sugar. We buy bread and butter. We buy meat and eggs. We buy poultry. We buy salt and pepper. We buy vegetables. We buy all these things and we buy them with money.

Azhar asks Mr Qazi. "But, sir, there was a time when money was not known. How did people manage to get what they needed?"

Mr Qazi "You have a good point there, Azhar. The concept of money appeared very late in the history of Man. Just before the introduction of money, man had been getting all he needed through barter. Barter means exchanging goods with goods."

In the very beginning of history, however, even barter was not known. Man had been making or producing most things for himself. He had been hunting animals for meat. He had been growing his own food. He had been building his own hut or house. He had been making tools. He had been making all sorts of things to protect himself from wild animals or from cold winds and the hot sun. In other words, man had been struggling hard for life. He had been producing nearly everything for himself. Man had been doing all this himself because he had no money to buy things.

The barter system, too, came to be known a long time before the introduction of money. As you can see, one man could not make or produce all the things he needed. He could make or produce only a few things. He had, therefore, been bartering his goods or services with the goods or services of others. One man had been making, say, tools while another man had been growing food. The former had tools in excess while the latter had food in excess. Both had been looking for somebody who could lift their excess. In this case, the gentleman who had been making tools was in need of food and the one who had been growing

food was in need of tools. The first gentleman had been trading his tools with the food the other gentleman had been producing. Or maybe with the vegetables he had been growing. Or maybe with the sheep skins he had been collecting. Or maybe with the shoes he had been making. It all depended on his needs. This was the barter system and people traded under this system before money came to be used.

But you can see it is a lot simpler and a lot more convenient to buy with money. In the first place, you may not be in a position to produce anything and thus offer your products to get the things that you need. Secondly, you don't need to carry things on you all the time to trade. These days you only have to go to a shop or a market with a few currency notes in your purse or pocket. You can buy anything under the sun with money. Money has indeed made shopping a pleasure, hasn't it, boys?

"Yes, sir, it certainly has."

A Answer these questions:

1 How do we buy things these days?
2 Did people always buy things with money in the past?
3 What do we mean by barter?
4 How did people get the things they needed in the beginning of human history?
5 Give two reasons to show that money has really made shopping easier.

B Supply the correct tense in the blanks using the verb given within brackets:

Example:

They — for half an hour when we called them.
(swim, swam, swum)
They had been swimming for half an hour when we called them.

1 We — hockey for forty minutes when we asked for a new ball.
(play, played, played)
2 The dog — for some time at the visitor before somebody came to his rescue.

Convenient = suitable : handy

lift their excess	=	to take the spare goods
services	=	work, benefit to another.
former	=	who is mentioned first
latter	=	who is mentioned afterwords.

(bark, barked, barked)

3 The teacher — his lecture in the library for half an hour before the class began.
(prepare, prepared, prepared)

4 The author — this book for nearly a year before it went to the press.
(write, wrote, written)

5 Nisar — for over three hours when his father woke him up.
(sleep, slept, slept)

6 I — television for about an hour when my tutor came.
(watch, watched, watched)

7 We — with the constable for half an hour before he let us go.
(plead, pleaded, pleaded)

8 We — all afternoon when the chowkidar appeared.
(swim, swam, swum)

C Fill in the blanks with <u>for</u> or <u>since</u>

1 I have been waiting for the officer — 8 o'clock in the morning.

2 The house had been on fire — over one hour before the fire brigade arrived.

3 The children had been doing their homework — one hour before they went to bed.

4 She has been teaching in this school — 1988.

5 This chauffeur has been driving my car — four years.

D Fill in the blanks with the correct occupation :

Example:

The — delivered my mail in the afternoon.
(postman, doctor)
The postman delivered my mail in the afternoon.

1 The — presented his arguments in the court of law.
(lawyer, policeman)

2 The — supplied flowers for the wedding of my son.
(florist, druggist)

3 A good — never takes sides while sending news to his newspaper.
(reporter, postman)

4 Two — soon arrived at the scene of the accident.
(dentists, policemen)

5 The — has already completed the drawings of my house.
(reporter, architect)

6 The — had no difficulty in finding what was wrong with my car.
(mechanic, doctor)

7 The — has finished writing his new book.
(auctioneer, author)

8 This is the most beautiful painting the — has ever painted.
(vendor, artist)

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chauffeur : pronunciation : (showfer) a man paid to drive a car.

Chapter 10

Song

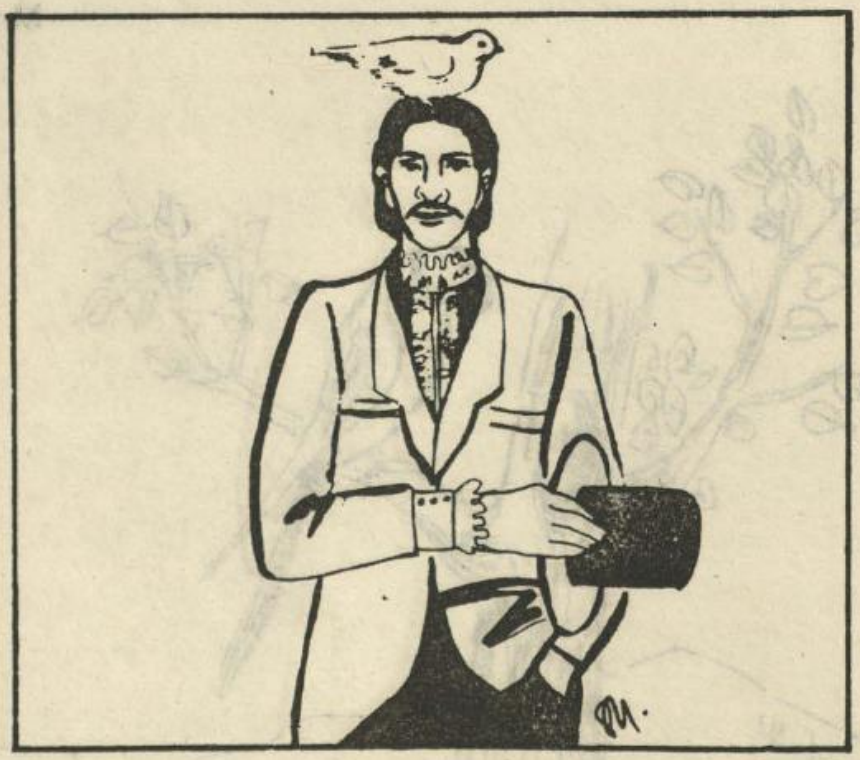
Green parrot sing
Sing of the days
Beyond the cage.
Sing of the days
In mango groves.
Sing of the first
Blossoms in trees.
Sing of the trees
In the swaying rain.
Sing of the singing
Children's songs.
Sing of flight
And a burning sun.

M. Athar Tahir

Chapter 11

Magic Show

He is a magician.
He is amusing the school children with his magic tricks.
There is a big wooden box with a lid on it.
He takes off the lid in full view of the school.
The helper of the magician gets into the box.
The lid is put on the box and it is closed again.
The magician has a saw in his hand.
He cuts the wooden box in the middle with a saw.
The box is cut into two pieces. The helper is in the box.
The lid is removed. Lo and behold! The helper is safe and sound.
The helper gets out of the box.
The whole school cheers the magician on his clever trick.



What is the magician doing now ?
He is taking the hat off his head. He is showing the hat to every one. It is absolutely empty.
There is nothing in it.

He puts the hat on his head.
He takes it off again. Lo and behold! There is a pigeon sitting on his head. Every body cheers.

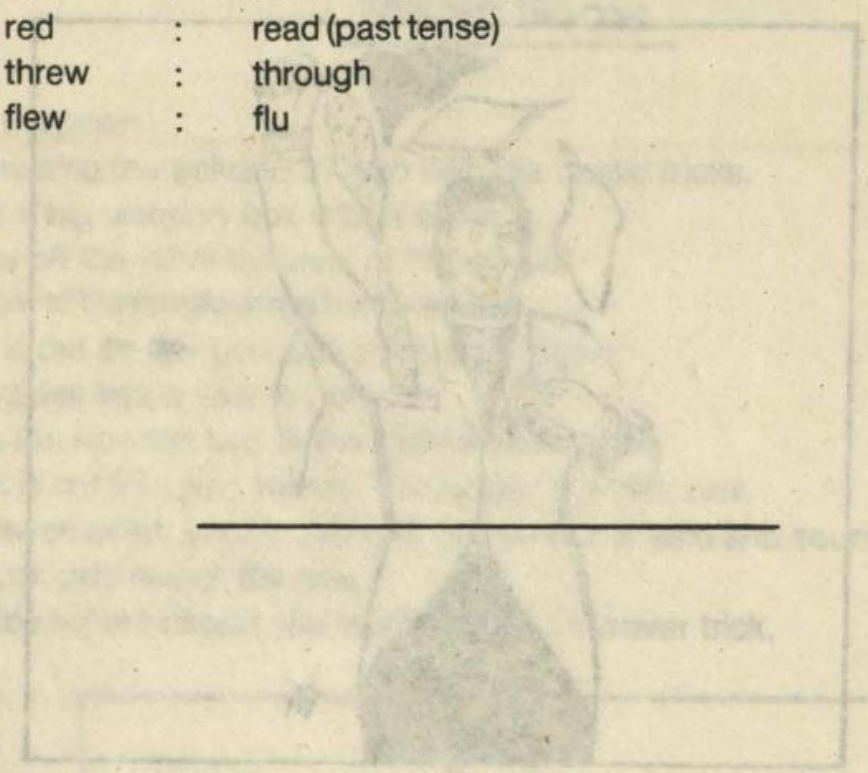
What is the magician doing now ? He is showing his empty pocket to everybody.
He borrows a handkerchief from one of the audience.
He puts away the handkerchief in his pocket and takes it out again. Lo and behold! There are handkerchiefs and handkerchiefs coming out of his pocket one after another.
Every one cheers the magician.
What is the magician doing now ? He is borrowing a ring of some one. He puts the ring on his palm.
He closes his palm and opens it again. The ring has disappeared.
The magician has many boxes inside each other all tied with a rope.
Lo and behold! The ring is in the innermost box.
The whole crowd cheers the magician.

A What is wrong with these sentences? Write them correctly.

a I is a boy.
b She is here yesterday.
c I have been reading from 8 o'clock in the morning.
d He said what is your name?
e My mother asked me that where I was going.

B SAY these words aloud after your teacher pronouncing them correctly:

blew	:	blue
sew	:	sow
red	:	read (past tense)
threw	:	through
flew	:	flu



Chapter 12

Clever Mirchu

A woodcutter and his wife lived in a village. They had seven children, all of them boys. The woodcutter and his wife were so poor that at times they would not know where to get money to buy food for their children. The children were growing so fast that they always felt hungry.

The youngest son, however, was the one who caused his parents the utmost anxiety. It is true that he did not eat much, but this was because he was so small. Indeed, when he was born, he was only the size of a pepper, and that was why he was named Mirchu.

Once it so happened that there were no rains for months on end. A great famine spread across the land and the wood-cutter soon had nothing to give to his family. All the savings were gone and there was nothing left to eat.

"We can no longer feed our children." The woodcutter told his wife one night as they sat beside the empty hearth. "Whenever the boys get up in the morning for their breakfast there is nothing for them to eat. My dear, there is only one

thing that we can do. We must take them into the forest and leave them there. May be some rich man finds them and takes them home. I am sure that he'll take better care of them."

The poor wife cried and cried. She was so full of sorrow to hear this. But, at last, as the night wore on, she agreed to her husband's plan. After all, she could not see her children die of hunger.

As the woodcutter and his wife argued, they raised their voices. The little Mirchu heard every bit of what they said.

Unlike his brothers, he was not asleep. For a long time he lay thinking what would be the best thing to do. As soon as there was twilight he got up quickly and crept out of the cottage and off he ran to the forest. He filled his pockets there with small white stones. Then he ran back to the house and was in bed again all quiet and pretending to be fast asleep when his mother called him.

"We are all going to the forest." His mother told the boys "You must all help your father gather firewood, for there is no money left to buy any food." The boys were so excited that they completely forgot about their hunger and were in no time on the way to the forest with their father leading. The forest was dark and lonesome but the woodcutter knew every bit of it so well that before long they were right in the deepest part of the forest.

"I will cut down the small trees," said the woodcutter, "and you boys must collect all the branches and tie them into small bundles. It is going to be hard work."

With that he felled the trees with his axe and set his seven sons to work. While the boys ran busily gathering as many sticks as they could, the woodcutter nodded to his wife and the two of them just stole away.

The boys felt a kind of shudder. They began to shout and call for their father, thinking that he might be playing some kind of a trick with them. When however

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lonesome	lonely
before long	early, after a short while
anxiety	worry
on end	at a stretch

he did not appear for quite some time they really felt frightened and began to cry bitterly. Then the clever Mirchu said, "Do not worry, boys. I know the way home. All we have to do is to follow the trail of the white stones. Father isn't going to come."

Mirchu's brothers, however, doubted what he said. At this he repeated what their father had said the night before and told them how he had filled his pockets with stones and dropped them one by one on the way. So Mirchu led his brothers through the deep forest and along the winding paths until they reached the cottage. Perhaps we are not going to be very welcome", Mirchu said softly. "Let us wait outside the cottage for a while and see if we can hear what father and mother are talking about"

When the woodcutter and his wife arrived home early that afternoon, they had found ten silver coins waiting for them. This was in payment of a debt that they had long forgotten about. At the sight of so much money the woodcutter's wife.wept for joy. But when she remembered that she would never see her boys again, all her joy vanished and she began to sob. "What use was that money to her now." She thought.

"My sons, my poor little sons." She exclaimed sorrowfully, "What would I not give to have you safely back home. Perhaps by now they might have been eaten by wolves." This was all Mirchu wanted to hear. He pushed open the door and ran to his mother. His brothers followed him.

"Don't cry mother. We are all here. All safe and sound."

What joy and happiness there was in the woodcutter's cottage that night, and what a feast they all had as they sat round the table! The woodcutter, his wife and all their seven sons.

Well done, Little Mirchu !

A Answer the following questions :.

1 Why were the woodcutter's children always hungry ?
2 Who gave the utmost anxiety to his parents ?
3 Why was the youngest son called Mirchu ?

---

trail = to follow the line.

4 What did Mirchu fill his pockets with ?
5 What did Mirchu's mother tell him in the morning ?
6 Why did the boys forget their hunger ?
7 Why did the boys begin to weep bitterly ?
8 Why did they have a feast in the woodcutter's cottage ?

B Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

1 The children were — so fast
2 The youngest child gave his parents the utmost —.
3 A great famine — across the land.
4 The poor wife wept and was very —.
5 — his brothers Mirchu was not asleep.
6 He was in bed — to be asleep.
7 The boys were so — that they quite forgot their hunger.
8 The woodcutter — to his wife.
9 They grew — and began to weep.
10 Then all her joy —.

unlike	growing	sorrowful	spread	anxiety
nodded	anxious	pretending	vanished	excited

C Read the following sentences and tick the correct answer :

(i) The children were always hungry :
- a without food
- b without water
- c without money

(ii) The youngest son gave the utmost anxiety to his parents.
anxiety here means :
- a joy
- b sadness
- c worry

iii) When he was born, Mirchu was the size of a pepper only.
size of a pepper means :
- a very fat
- b very small
- c very big

iv) Some rich man will find them and look after them,
"look after" here means :

a run after them
b search for them
c take care of them

v) As soon as it was light Mirchu crept out of the cottage :
crept out here means :

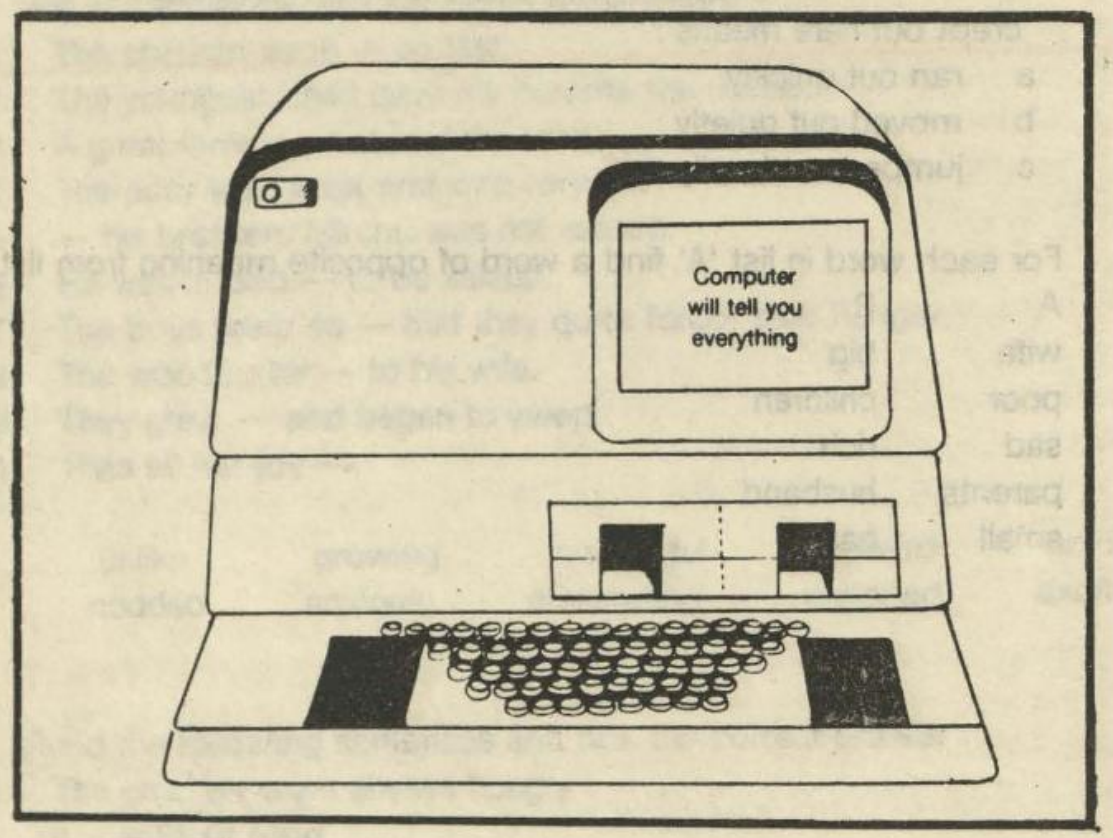
a ran out quickly
b moved out quietly
c jumped out loudly.

D For each word in list 'A' find a word of opposite meaning from list "B".

A	B
wife	big
poor	children
sad	rich
parents	husband
small	happy

Chapter 13

A Computer



Teacher:
(Miss Nazia) Dear girls! Today I am going to tell you about a very useful and wonderful machine. This machine helps us in counting things and in calculations of large amounts in a matter of seconds

Komal: (Student) Miss! Is it an adding-machine or a pocket calculator?

Teacher: Well! In a way, yes! and in a way, no. But it is far different and bigger. It is called a computer. It helps us in solving many types of problems. It stores in its memory large amounts of facts and figures. It can even talk to us.

Komal: Oh! it must be really wonderful, but how can we talk to it?

Teacher: When you talk with anybody, you use a language. Similarly, if you want to talk with a computer you must know its language.

Komal: Miss, it is very interesting. What kind of a language is used by a computer?

Teacher: First of all let me tell you a little more about a computer. Then I shall tell you about its languages. In ancient times the Chinese used an abacus to calculate. The first computer was invented by a French philosopher and scientist, named Pascal, in 1642. It was just an adding machine. But later on, during the period of three hundred years, lot of changes have taken place. The present day computers are much smaller and faster than the old ones. These computers can add, subtract, multiply and divide. They can do so many other things as well.

Komal: Miss Nazia! Now please tell us about the language of the computer.

Teacher: There are four main languages, known as basic, cobal, fortran and pascal. Each language has a set of instructions which we have to follow to get the answer of our problems.

Komal: Please tell us how we can give these instructions to the computer.

Teacher: There are three parts of a computer. One of them is a key-board like that of a typewriter. We can type our instructions on it. The second part is the body of the computer. It works like a brain. The third part is a small television, which shows the answers or results of your problems.

Komal: Can we ask about anything we like to know by using the key-board?

Teacher: Yes, but you have to use a particular recorded programme for each topic. This programme is available on a diskette. A diskette is a tiny plastic record. Through these diskettes you can play games and learn Mathematics, Science and English.

Komal: Thank you very much, Miss, I really had no idea before this about the wonderful functions of a computer.

A Answer these questions:

1 Who invented the first computer?
2 What are the functions of a computer?
3 How many parts does a computer have?
4 Name some of the languages of the computer.

B Read the lesson again and fill in the blanks:

1 Is the computer an — machine?

2 It stores in its — large amounts of facts and figures.
3 If you want to talk to a computer, you must know its —.
4 The first computer was invented in the year —.
5 Each computer programme is available on a —.

C Make as many sentences as you can with the help of these tables:

(i)

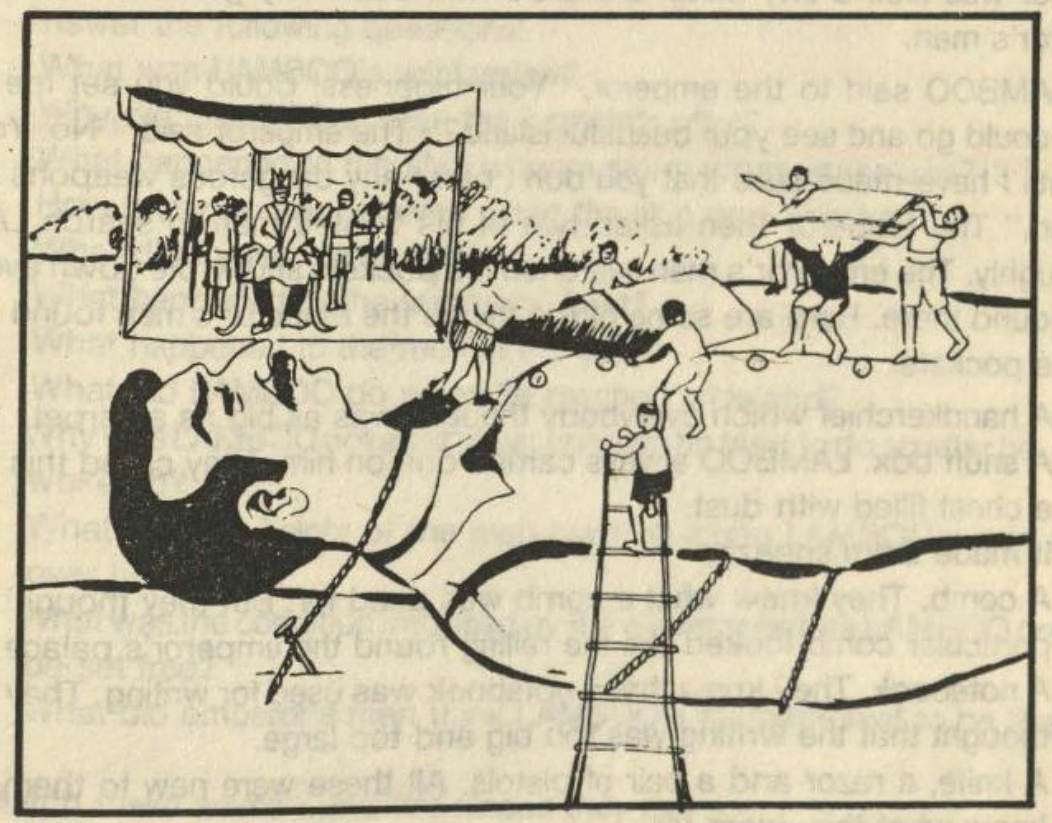
He	has been	working	since 8 o'clock in the morning for the last six hours
She They I We	have been		

(ii)

The boys The girls The mother The teacher The doctor	had been	playing for two hours when the teacher came studying for four hours before going to sleep. out shopping when the guests arrived, preparing his lecture for one hour before he came to the class. looking after the patient for hours before he came to his senses.

Chapter 14

Lamboo goes on a voyage



Lamboo was a cook by profession. He was extremely fond of travelling. Once a captain undertook a voyage to a distant country and he asked his friend, LAMBOO, to come with him as the ship's cook. LAMBOO at once accepted the offer and the voyage began.

All went well in the beginning. Then a terrible storm arose in the sea and the ship was wrecked. Six of the crew, of which LAMBOO was one, got into a little boat and began to row in search of the nearest land. Suddenly a huge wave came and upset the boat. All other men on the boat were drowned. Only LAMBOO survived, LAMBOO swam as best as he could and kept swimming for miles. At last he was able to reach an island. He was very much tired. He stretched himself on the soft grass and went to sleep.

When LAMBOO woke up it was daylight. He lay still for a moment wondering where he was and then tried to get up. He could not do so. He could not move his arms or his legs or his head. He was tied to the ground.

Just about that time he felt that there was something moving up his legs. It was a very very tiny creature, a man, less than six inches high. This tiny man

carried a bow and arrow in his hand. There were hundreds of such tiny soldiers all over him. He roared loudly with the result that they all fell back one above the other. Although LAMBOO was a strong man but he could manage to break only a few strings. He was taken as a prisoner to the emperor of the island. The emperor was also a tiny thing. LAMBOO had been very gentle and kind to the emperor's men.

LAMBOO said to the emperor, "Your highness! Could you set me free so that I could go and see your beautiful island?" The emperor said, "No. You can't go until I have made sure that you don't carry any dangerous weapons on your person." The emperor then asked two of his trusted men to search LAMBOO thoroughly. The emperor's men searched his pockets and wrote down everything they found there. Here are some of the things the emperor's men found in LAMBOO's pockets:

A handkerchief which everybody thought was as big as a carpet.
A snuff box. LAMBOO always carried one on him. They called this little box a chest filled with dust.
It made them sneeze.
A comb. They knew what a comb was used for. But they thought that this particular comb looked like the railing round the emperor's palace.
A notebook. They knew that a notebook was used for writing. They however thought that the writing was too big and too large.
A knife, a razor and a pair of pistols. All these were new to them. They did not know what they were for.
A watch. They thought that the ticking of the watch was like the loud noise made by a mill.

When the two little men had finished searching LAMBOO's pockets, they looked at his belt. They thought this was a sword, very large and very sharp. They made a note of this too, in their list.

The two little men carried this list to the emperor.

"You carry a sword, I understand, Why don't you take it out and put it on the ground? You have to be disarmed completely." said the emperor to LAMBOO.

The emperor then asked LAMBOO about his pistols. He told the emperor not to be afraid. The pistols were empty. LAMBOO fired a shot in the air. Everybody fell down for fear except the emperor who ordered LAMBOO to give up his pistols.

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a snuff box = a box for carrying perfumed tobacco
Chest = A table of drawers.

LAMBOO did so. And all of LAMBOO's things were put away in the emperor's museum.

The emperor thus made sure that LAMBOO was not a dangerous man and set him free.

A Answer the following questions:

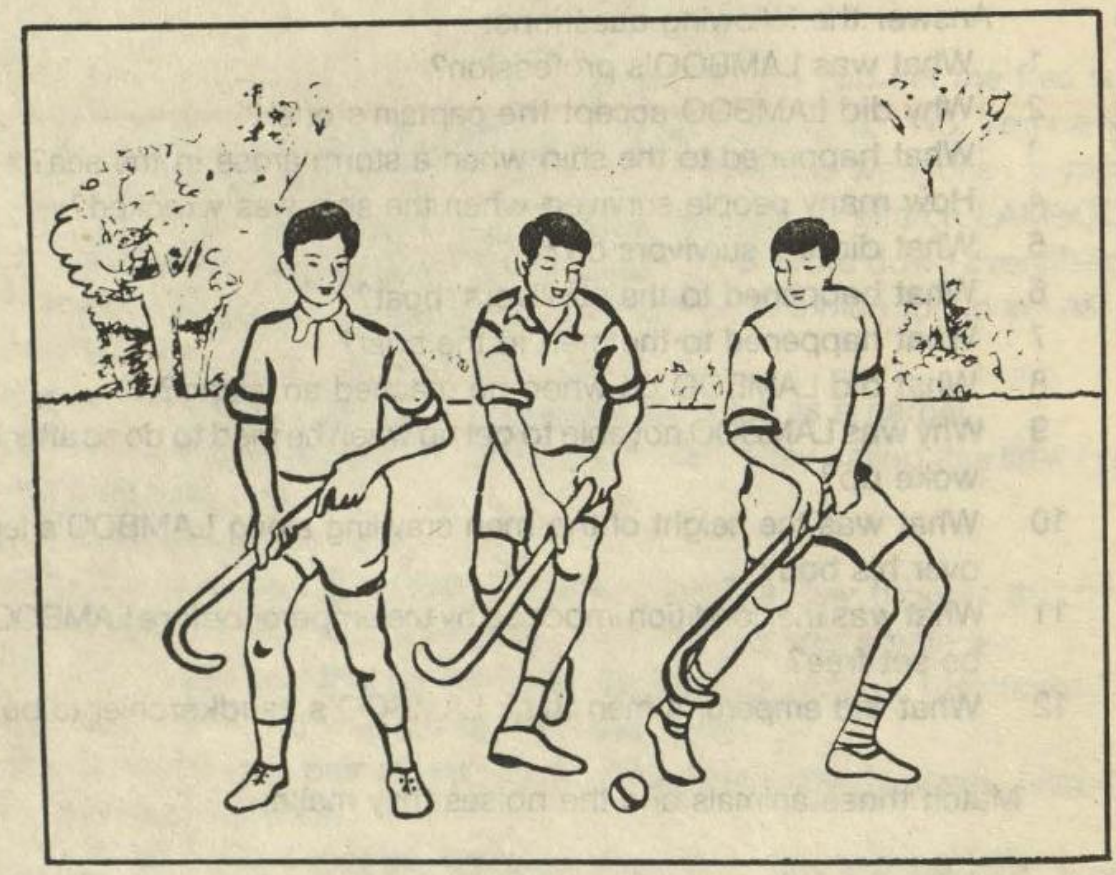
1 What was LAMBOO's profession?
2 Why did LAMBOO accept the captain's offer?
3 What happened to the ship when a storm arose in the sea?
4 How many people survived when the ship was wrecked?
5 What did the survivors do?
6 What happened to the survivors' boat?
7 What happened to the men in the boat?
8 What did LAMBOO do when he reached an island?
9 Why was LAMBOO not able to get up when he tried to do so after he woke up?
10 What was the height of the men crawling along LAMBOO's legs and over his body.
11 What was the condition imposed by the emperor before LAMBOO could be set free?
12 What did emperor's men think LAMBOO's handkerchief to be like?

B Match these animals and the noises they make:

lambs	bleat
donkeys	bray
cows	neigh
cats	mew
dogs	caw
horses	bark
crows	roar
lions	moo,low

Chapter 15

Hockey



A game resembling hockey was played in Persia about 2000 B.C. The Greeks played this kind of a game in the 5th and 6th centuries B.C. But their rules for playing hockey were different from our rules. Hockey was also played in France in the Middle Ages.

Many countries of the world started playing modern hockey in the 19th century. It became very popular in Great Britain. It also spread to other European countries and to Australia and New Zealand as well. British soldiers brought this game to the sub continent when Great Britain occupied this part of the world in the 19th century.

The teams of all these countries started playing hockey against each other. Hockey was included in Olympic Games in 1908 and 1920 and in each Olympics from 1928 onwards. Hockey was also included in Asian Games held in New Delhi in 1952. World Cup for hockey started in 1971 and Champions Trophy in 1978 by Pakistan.

The countries which have very good hockey teams are Pakistan, India, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, Holland, West Germany, Spain, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and South Korea. Kenya, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and China and some other countries also play hockey but the standard of their hockey teams is not very high.

Women's teams from many countries took part in Olympic Games in 1980 for the first time. The first Olympic gold medal was won by women's hockey team of Zimbabwe. Women's teams from Asian countries also take part in Asian Games. Many other international tournaments are also organised for women's teams.

Good players are picked up from local clubs and trained by the Pakistan Hockey Federation to play matches against other countries. Pakistan hockey team is one of the strongest teams in the world. It takes part in all the tournaments held in the world. It has won many gold, silver and bronze medals in these tournaments.

A , Answer the following questions:

a Who brought the game of hockey to the sub continent?
b When was hockey included in the Olympic Games?
c When did the World Cup for hockey start?
d When did the Champions Trophy start?
e When did the women's hockey teams take part in the Olympic Games for the first time?
f Which country won the first gold medal in women's hockey?

B Read these examples carefully and answer the questions that follow orally:

Examples

Will it be hot tomorrow?
I am not sure. It may be hot tomorrow or it may not.
Will it be cold tomorrow?
I am not sure. It may be cold tomorrow or it may not.

Questions

a Will it be bright tomorrow?
b Will it be cloudy tomorrow?
c Will it be wet tomorrow?
d Will it be dry tomorrow?
e Will it be sunny on Saturday?
f Will there be a storm next month?

g Will there be snowfall next December?
h Will the temperature be high tomorrow?
i Will the temperature be low tomorrow?

C Complete these sentences with the correct words:

a In winter we mostly(stay, are staying, stayed)indoors.
b She will go for shopping if the weather (will be, is, can be) fine.
c We have only (a small, little, few) number of letters to write.
d There was a (large, a great many, plenty) number of rooms in the compartment.
e She visited her friend (that, who, she) lives in Islamabad.

D Make questions beginning with <u>why</u> and then answer the same questions:

Examples

a She is eating a bun. Why ? She is hungry.
Why is she eating a bun?
She is eating a bun because she is hungry.
b He is locking the door. Why ? He is leaving the house.
Why is he locking the door ?
He is locking the door because he is leaving the house.
c He went to the well. Why ? He wanted some water.
Why did he go to the well?
He went to the well because he wanted some water.

Questions:

a He is running. Why? He wants to catch the bus.
b Afshan is going to Karachi. Why ? She wants to attend her cousin's wedding.
c Adnan was busy yesterday. Why ? He was preparing for his examination.
d Naila is wearing her best clothes. Why? She is going to a party.
e Arif is sitting in front of the fire. Why? He is feeling cold.
f Rukhsana looks very happy. Why? She has won a prize.
g He went to the doctor. Why? He was ill.
h Naseem gets up late on Friday. Why? It is a holiday.
i Pinky does not want a notebook. Why? She already has one.
j She brought a bunch of flowers. Why? They do not cost much.

E Join these sentences into one using <u>when</u> e.g.: The guests arrived when Sheila was singing a song.

a The guests arrived, Sheila was singing a song.

b They were going to school. It started raining.

c I reached the market. The shops were closed.

d The bell rang. She was playing the piano.

e I arrived at her house. It was locked.

f He knocked at the door. Naila was sleeping.

g He was playing cricket. He was injured.

h He was boarding the bus. he fell.

i She was attending the class. Her brother arrived.

Chapter 16

Prayer

There is, I know, no need
For This ; no need
To say in the monsoon night
'Show me the straight way
The way'
Of those
To whom You have
Given Your grace
Not of those
Who earn Your anger
Not of those
Who go astray.
But when the wind
Makes noise in the mango tree
And the frangipani
Holds out its yellow
Richness, I say this
Not to remind You
Of me, but myself
Of this and all of You.

M.Athar Tahir

Exercise:

1 Suppose you are praying to God,Write in five sentences what you would like to pray for.

2 Here is a mixed group of words. Take out the rhyming words and write them down separately.

grace, yellow, way, need, night, trace, fellow, day, feed, brace, hanger, gay, right, read, anger, lay, breed, mellow, may, bleed, sight, hello, pay, need, fight.

This poem is a prayer addressed to Almighty Allah seeking his guidance through life and asking for hope and the strength to stay on the path of God, the path of righteousness, and to stay away from the path of Satan, the path of evil, 'Y' is written in capital for You and Your as these have been used for God Almighty

Chapter 17

Hazrat Umar (God be pleased with him)

Hazrat Umar (God be pleased with him) was the second Caliph of Islam. He was born at Makkah in a noble tribe of Quraish. He received the title of Faruq after his acceptance of Islam. He was one of the few persons in Makkah who could read and write.

He was a tall, strong and a brave man. He was also a very good wrestler, horse-rider and a swordsman. He was a very daring man. Business was his occupation. He was an enemy of Islam, but an incident changed his life completely. One day, he heard his sister reciting verses from the Holy Quran. He listened with interest and when she had stopped reciting, he lowered his head. Filled with the new spiritual thought, he ran to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and embraced Islam. His conversion to Islam was of immense value to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in his mission of Islam.

Afterwards, he remained very close to the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

Hazrat Umar (God be pleased with him) participated in the holy wars and proved a great strength for Islam. He remained Caliph for 11 years. He conquered a vast empire during the 11 years of his Khilafat. He introduced a great system of administration, which served as a model during the whole of Islamic history. He introduced a large number of reforms. He organised the army. He was a great man who shaped the destiny of the nation.

He gave much importance to Justice and well-being of the people. He led a very simple life. He loved to meet people and enquire about their problems. He followed the saying of the Holy Prophet. "Treat your servant as you would treat yourself. Master and servant are both equal before God."

Hazrat Umar (God be pleased with him) was kind and sympathetic to the poor. He passed many sleepless nights. He used to roam in the streets to see the condition of his people. One night he passed by a house and heard children crying. There was a pot of water on fire. The mother told them to go to sleep and when the food was ready she would wake them up. But the children would not listen. Hazrat Umar (God be pleased with him) asked the woman, "What is the matter?" She told him there was nothing to eat. There was no money and no grains. Her husband had died. The children were crying for food. He helped the widow with food, money, and clothing.

He was very strict in the case of judgement. He would not spare any one, not even his own son, if wrong was committed by him. High and low, rich and poor, were all equal before law.

One day, while Hazrat Umar (God be pleased with him) was saying his prayers in the mosque, a non-Muslim named Feroze killed the Caliph with a knife. Hazrat Umar (God be pleased with him) is buried near the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and Hazrat Abu Bakar (God be pleased with him) in Medina.

Exercise

A Answer these questions:-

1 Who was the second Caliph of Islam?
2 What was his sister doing when Hazrat Umar (God be pleased with him) entered the house?
3 How long did Caliph Umar (God be pleased with him) rule?
4 What kind of life did Hazrat Umar (God be pleased with him) lead?
5 What did the Caliph hear while passing by the poor widow's house?

B Fill in the blanks:-

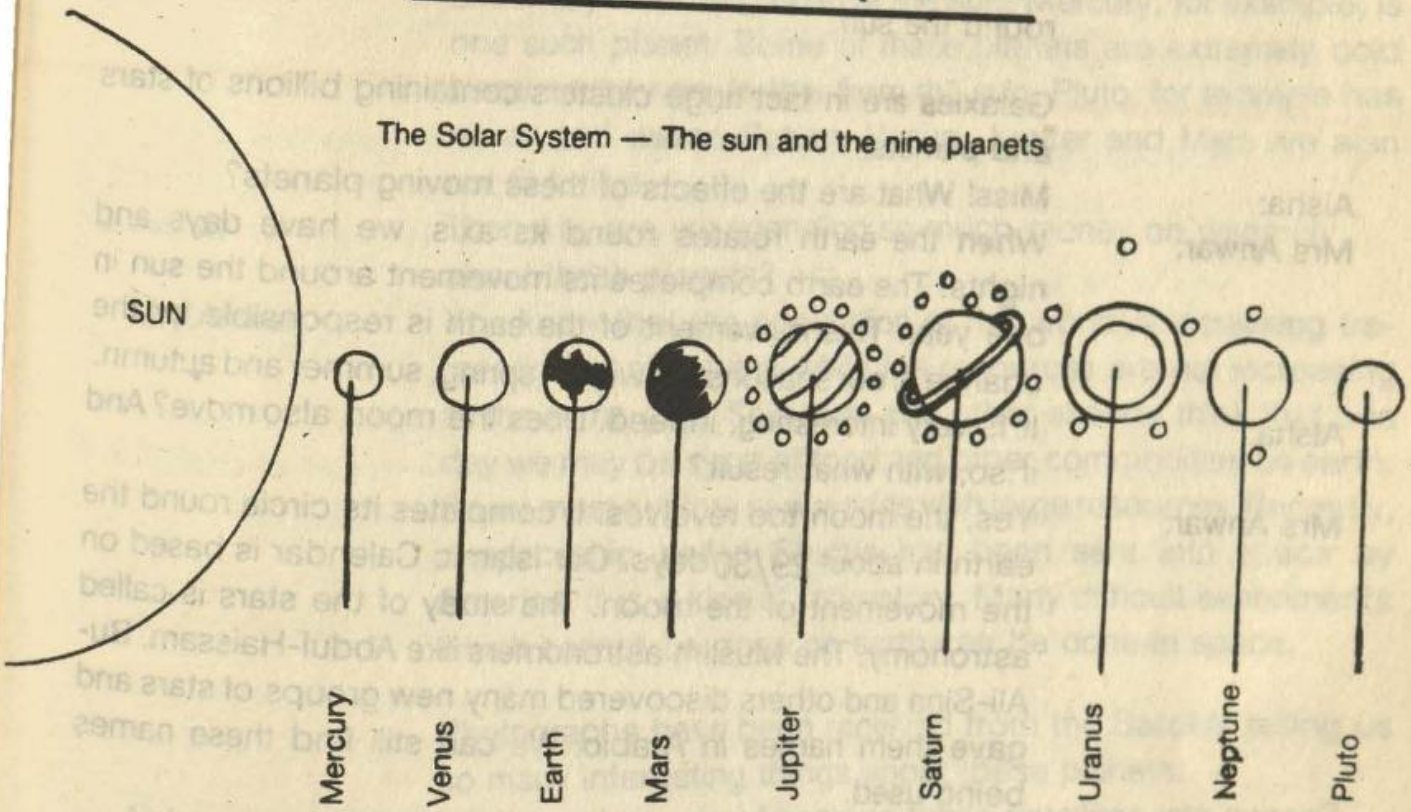
1 Hazrat Umar (God be pleased with him) was born at ———.
2 Hazrat Umar (God be pleased with him) ——— in the holy wars.
3 He ——— the army.
4 He gave much importance to ——— and well-being of people.

C Make as many sentences as you can using the following table.

He	has been	sleeping	since 4 o'clock
She	have been		in the evening
They			since morning.
I			
We			

Chapter 18

The stars and the planets



The Solar System — The sun and the nine planets

Mrs Anwar: (Teacher) Girls, Do you know anything about the big blue roof above us we call the sky?

Aisha:(Student) Yes, it is the sky where we can see the sun in the morning, the moon and the countless stars at night.

Mrs Anwar: Good! But let me tell you more about it. The sky in fact is an empty space all around our earth. It causes clouds, rain, and cool winds. Sometimes it brings hail and snow storms and sometimes dusty and very hot winds.

Aisha: How far is the sky from us, Miss?

Mrs Anwar: It is very far from us. It is not possible to measure its distance from the earth. It is so far that its nearest neighbour, the moon, is 240,000 miles away. The sun is even farther and is full of millions of stars, planets and galaxies.

isha: What are stars, planets and galaxies, Miss?

rs Anwar: The stars are a burning matter of gases and have their own light like fire-balls. The sun is also a star.

A planet is a huge, solid mass. Some planets are very hot and some are very cold. All of these are moving round the sun. These are Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. Our earth is also a planet. The stars are fixed. They do not move but the planets move round their axis and also round the sun.

Galaxies are in fact huge clusters containing billions of stars and planets.

Aisha: Miss! What are the effects of these moving planets?

Mrs Anwar: When the earth rotates round its axis, we have days and nights. The earth completes its movement around the sun in one year. This movement of the earth is responsible for the change of our seasons i.e. winter, spring, summer and autumn.

Aisha: It is very interesting, indeed. Does the moon also move? And if so, with what result?

Mrs Anwar: Yes, the moon too revolves. It completes its circle round the earth in about 29/30 days. Our Islamic Calendar is based on the movement of the moon. The study of the stars is called astronomy. The Muslim astronomers like Abdul-Haissam, Bu-Ali-Sina and others discovered many new groups of stars and gave them names in Arabic. We can still find these names being used.

Modern scientists are trying to discover new things about planets. The first man-made satellite was sent into space by the Russians in 1957. Its name was sputnik. It was meant to study changes of climate.

Four years later the Americans sent their own satellite into space.

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astronomy = science of the influence of the stars.
satellite = a body revolving about a planet.
axis = a line about which a body rotates.

Aisha: Miss! Has Pakistan also sent any rocket into space?

Mrs. Anwar: Yes Pakistan's first rocket was fired at Son-Miani near Karachi in 1972.

Aisha: Can we go and live on any of these planets?

Mrs. Anwar: No, it is not possible yet because some of the planets are extremely hot being nearest the sun. Mercury, for example, is one such planet. Some of these planets are extremely cold because they are farther from the sun. Pluto, for example has no air and water. Saturn, Venus, Jupiter and Mars are also not fit to live.

Aisha: Then why are we spending so much money on research about these planets?

Mrs.Anwar: You know that the population of the world is increasing tremendously every day while the resources are not increasing at the same rate. Scientists and other experts think that one day we may be short of food and other commodities on earth. So we must explore new worlds with large resources. Recently, a spaceship called Shuttle has been sent into space by America. It is a kind of laboratory. Many difficult experiments which cannot be done on earth can be done in space.

Photographs have been received from the Satellite telling us so many interesting things about these planets.

Aisha: What are the uses of sending these satellites into space?

Mrs Anwar: We can watch live programmes of any other country of the world on television. We can forecast weather and thus tell beforehand whether it is going to be dry or wet.

Aisha: It has been a very informative lecture today. We have learnt so many new things. Thank you, Miss.

A 1. Tell whether these statements are true or false Write true or false against each statement.

Example:

The sun moves round the earth. (false)

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tremendously = extraprdinarily, greatly

a The earth is stationary.
b The moon is nearest to the earth.
c There are nine planets including the earth.
d The sun is not a star.
e The first satellite was sent into space in 1954 by America.

B Answer these questions:
a What is the difference between a star and a planet?
b How are days and nights caused?

Add 'a' or 'an' if necessary.
a The sun is — star and the earth is — planet.
b Can you please give me — piece of cake and — egg.
c I am sitting on — chair and writing on — piece of paper.
d You can eat — piece of bread but you cannot eat — piece of chalk.
e Junaid likes to eat — orange but does not like to eat — banana.
f He likes to read — book and likes to write — article.

Chapter 19

It is a great virtue to be helpful

There was once a holy man who lived in a forest. He lived there all alone in a small hut. He was very pious and God-fearing. He always liked to help others. He helped others even at his own expense.

One night there came a terrible storm in the forest, accompanied by a heavy rain. The holy man was busy in his daily work when he heard a knock at the door.

He opened the door and there stood before him a gentleman who spoke to him thus:

"Sir, I am a hunter. I came to the forest to hunt, but because of this storm and the heavy rain it is not possible for me to hunt, I cannot go back either. I am looking for shelter. I shall be grateful if you could let me spend the night here."

The pious old man without any hesitation asked him to step in. He gave him a towel to dry himself. He then gave him a cup of hot milk to drink.

The hunter looked around. It was a small room with one little cot. Only one person could sleep on it.

"Sir, this is a very small room and there is hardly room for two. How are we going to spend the night here, the two of us?" said the hunter.

The pious old man said. "You are being very simple. True the room is small. Very small indeed. But it is the heart that matters. If one has a large heart, one can manage."

The hunter was satisfied with this answer. He started drinking his milk.
Another knock on the door. This time even louder.
The pious old man opened the door. There was a farmer asking for shelter.

"Sir, I am a farmer. But in this heavy rain there isn't a thing that I can do. I can't even go home. Could you please give me shelter for the night?"

The pious old man, as usual, asked the farmer to come in. He offered him a glass of milk.

Now there were three men, instead of two, in that little room. The farmer was

surprised. He said, "Sir, this is a small room. You already have a guest. How are we, the three of us, going to spend the night in a small room such as this?"

The pious old man told the farmer that in case they could not sleep, they could at least stand all night in a small room such as this"

The weather outside was becoming more stormy. Some one was knocking very hard at the door again. The pious old man moved to open the door. The farmer however asked him not to do so.

"There is hardly any place for the three of us in this room. How could we accommodate any more people?

The old man was very kind and generous. He could not see people in trouble. He was always ready to share whatever he had with others. He said to the farmer, "The weather was bad outside. You wanted shelter. You knocked at my door and I opened it for you. Just imagine what might have happened if I had not allowed you in." The knocking on the door was still going on.

The old man didn't wait to hear the farmer any more and rushed to open the door.

This time there was a mother with her two small kids, shivering in the cold.

The old man asked them to come in at once and said to the farmer "Now see what would have happened to the little kids in the cold, stormy night."

The farmer felt guilty and apologised to the holy man. "I am very sorry, Sir. You are a great one. I was being selfish. Please forgive me. I'll never say such things again."

The whole crowd spent the stormy night standing in that little hut. They chatted about all sorts of things. They praised the kindness of their host.

The pious old man in that dark and gloomy forest showed them the right path. They decided in their turn to help others as the old man had helped them.

A Answer the following questions:

a Where did the old man live?

b Who knocked at his door in the stormy night?

c How many people asked for shelter during the storm?

d Did the old man refuse to give them shelter?

e What did the people do in the stormy night in that small room?

B Fill in the blanks with proper words.

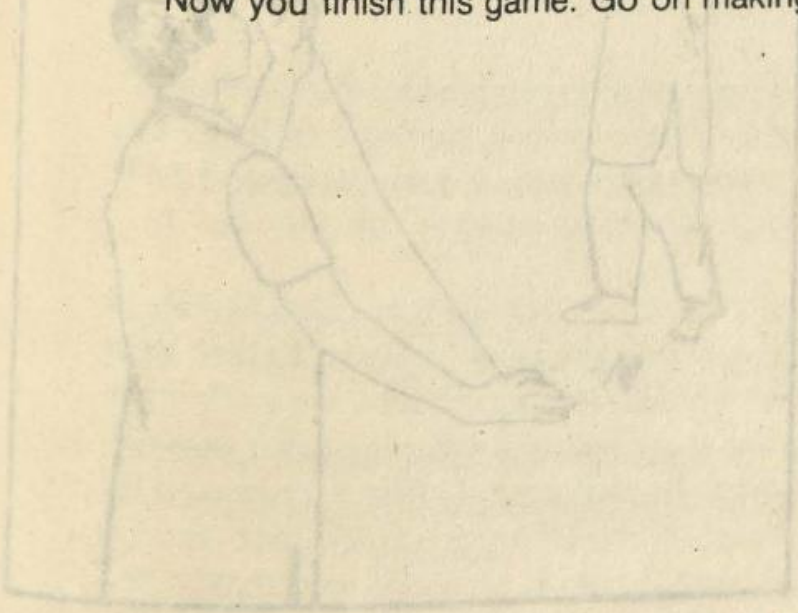
a They spent the night standing — that little hut.
b The old man — very kind.
c The pious old man moved — open the door.
d Who is knocking — my door?
e You would have been in trouble if I — not helped you.
f One night there came a terrible storm — the forest.

C Write five sentences of your own on kindness.

D Make meaningful words beginning with the last letter of each word. Make at least fifteen words.

Example:

Cat. The word ends in 't'. Your word that begins with 't' is 'toy'. The last letter in 'toy' is 'y'. Your next word must begin with 'y'. It is 'yellow', 'Yellow' ends in 'w'. The word that begins with 'w' is obviously 'water'. Now you finish this game. Go on making/finding words as above.



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to step in = to come in.

Chapter 20

The kite

How bright on the blue
Is a kite when it's new!

With a dive and a dip
It snaps its tail.

Then soars like a ship
With only a sail.

As over tides
Of wind it rides,

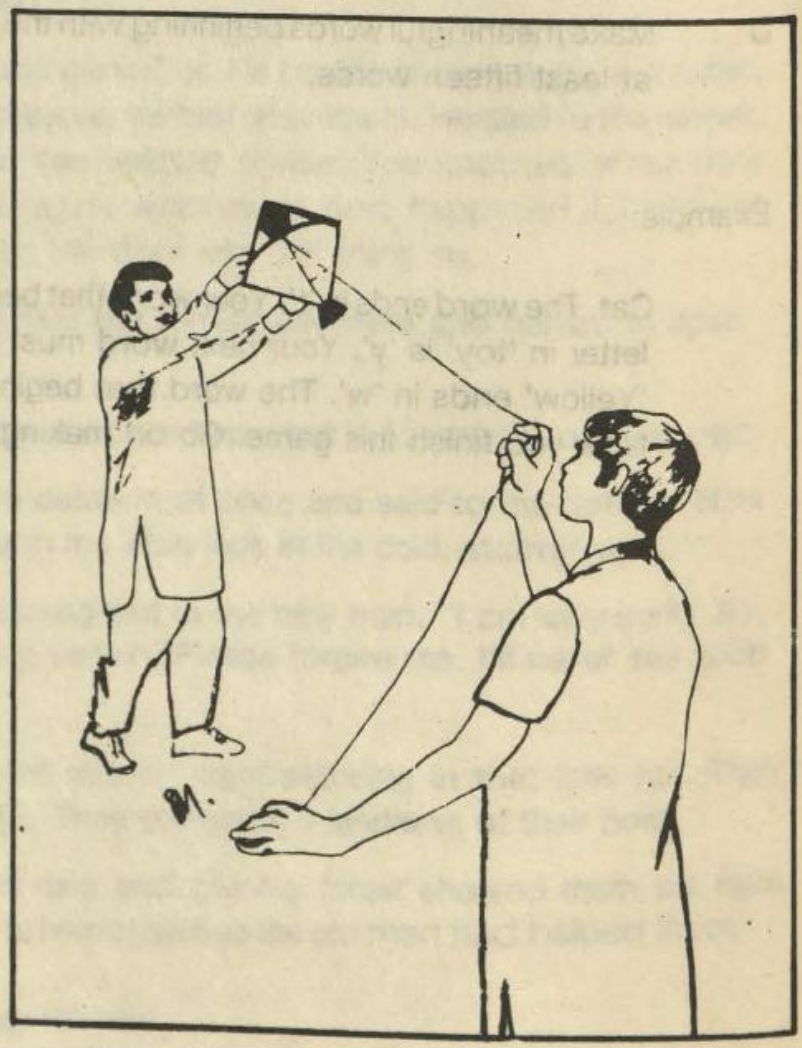
Climbs to the crest
Of a gust and pulls,

Then seems to rest
As wind falls.

When string goes slack
You wind it back.

And run until
A new breeze blows

And its wings fill
And up it goes!



How bright on the blue
Is a kite when it's new!

But a raggeder thing
You will never see

When it flaps on a string
In the top of a tree.

Harry Brehm

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raggeder	:	comparative of ragged : badly torn or in rags.
on the blue	:	in the sky.
flap	:	a loose flat piece affixed at only one side as on an envelope
crest	:	the highest point of a wave or mountain top.

Chapter 21

Oxygen

Breathing is the sign of life.

What do we breathe in? We breathe in air.

We get oxygen from the air and we must have air all the time. We must have it when we are awake. We must have it when we are asleep.

We have read about astronauts going to the moon and we have read about sea divers diving down into the deep seas. Do you think the astronauts and the sea divers could go up into space or down into the deep seas without oxygen? No. They do need oxygen all the time and everywhere. They carry it with them in special containers. We know that there is no air in space nor in the depth of the ocean. And hence no oxygen. The astronauts and the sea divers, therefore, have to take their supply of oxygen with them. Human existence depends on oxygen.

We also need oxygen to burn fire. The more the oxygen that the fire can get, the brighter it will burn. Try an experiment. Blow on a dying fire. You'll see that it burns more brightly. The fire burns more brightly because the air gives it more oxygen.

Sui gas has become very popular these days. We use it to cook. We use it to run our factories. We use it to heat our rooms. We have, however, to take great care with Sui gas. If we have a gas room heater in our bedroom, we must make sure, before we go to sleep, that the fire is off and that there is no gas leakage. Deaths have occurred because of burning or leaking gas at night. If the gas heater remains on at night, the fire is likely to consume all oxygen in the room leaving none for us to breathe. The result in such cases is obviously suffocation and hence death.

A Tick the right answer:

1 Oxygen is found in

- a the depth of the sea
- b the air
- c space

2 We need oxygen
- a for suffocation
- b to grow plants
- c to live.

3 Deaths have occurred because
- a there was no oxygen left in the room to breathe
- b we cannot see oxygen
- c we cannot stand the smell of oxygen

B Name any two important functions of oxygen.

C either/ neither

Example:

a I have one blue pencil and one red pencil.
Which one do you want?
I don't want either,

b I have one blue pencil and one red pencil.
Which one do you want?
I want neither.

Fill in the blanks with either or neither·

i She didn't go home and I didn't —.

ii I am not particular about oranges or mangoes. — fruit will do for me.

iii — of the two boys could lift this bundle. It is so heavy.

iv — dish will do for me. I am not fussy in my eating habits.

v — of you can go and ring the bell.

D Read these sentences carefully.

i a I should like to buy either a pen or a book. I cannot afford to buy both just now.

b You can answer either question I or question II. The examiner will mark only one answer.

ii a I have to buy neither a pen nor a note book. I do not need them yet.

b You can borrow neither this book nor that.They are both out at the moment.

Fill in the blanks with either – or/neither – nor:

i We can converse through — English —Urdu with them. They do not know

any other language.

ii We have to buy — mangoes — bananas. We have enough of both at home.

iii I can study — in the afternoon — in the evening because of loadshedding.

iv She attended — the first period — the second.
She was on leave.

v I don't have enough money on me. I can buy only one book — this — that.

vi She likes to sit — on the chair — on the bench.

vii — you — your brother can do the work for us.

viii — the girl — her mother came early.

ix — the girl — her mother came early. Actually they both took long to get ready.

E Make as many sentences as you can using the following table

Let	him her them me us	rest for a while play tennis read this book have a swim write a letter go out

existence = state of existing or being

suffocation : to choke by stopping of the breath

Chapter 22

Water is a lovely thing

Water is a lovely thing
Dark and ripply in a spring,
Black and quiet in a pool
In a puddle brown and cool,
In a river blue and gay,
In a raindrop silver-grey,
In a fountain flashing white;
In a dewdrop crystal bright;
In a pitcher frosty-cold;
In a bubble pink and gold;
In a happy summer sea;
Just as green as green can be,
In a rainbow far unfurled,
Every colour in the world.
All the year, from spring to spring,
Water is the loveliest thing!

Anonymous

A These are the words that rhyme in the poem. Supply the missing words.

thing	: spring
pool	: ——
gay	: ——
——	: bright
cold	: ——
——	: be
unfurled	: ——

B Name all the colours mentioned in the poem.

C Find the words in each of the following sentences that sound the same but do not mean the same thing:

1 I can't see because I have something fallen in my eye.
2 The girl looked pale when she handed her mother the pail of water.
3 The policeman could see only four fish in the sea water.
4 Yesterday I read a story about a boy on a red bicycle.
5 Where would you see a horse made of wood?
6 The angry husband threw everything out through the window.
7 Do you hear me ? I say come here.

Chapter 23

An apple falls to the ground

Mr Nur Hussain, the science teacher, is addressing his class:

I am going to talk to you about a great scientist today.

There was a time, you know, when everybody believed that the earth was stationary. It did not move. But scientists such as Copernicus and Galileo destroyed this old notion and showed that the fact was the other way round. They showed that it was the sun that was stationary and not the earth. The earth, they said, revolved round the sun and completed one full circle around it in about a year's time. This is what everybody knows now. You know it too, don't you? But the question, after Copernicus and Galileo, still remained why should the earth and the other planets go round the sun? And why should the moon revolve round the earth? Yes, why?

Mr Hussain: Can you answer this question?

Boys: (all together) No, sir.

Mr Hussain: OK. Listen to me then. Our scientist was sitting, one autumn evening, in his orchard, all lost in his thoughts. While he was there lost in his thoughts, dusk fell and the moon rose in the sky. "Why should the moon revolve round the earth, travelling in the same path always?" He thought to himself.

Our scientist was pondering over this question, and as he sat there, he heard an apple drop to the ground from one of his trees.

The fall of the apple to the ground gave to our scientist the answer that he had been looking for so long.

The fall of the apple was due to the earth's pull. This force is called the force of gravity. The earth's pull or force of gravity draws everything including the moon towards itself. Similarly the force of gravity of the sun causes the planets to revolve round it.

This discovery of the law of gravitation made our scientist very famous.

Can you now guess or give me the name of the author of this discovery?

Boys: We can just make our guess, sir. We may not be very sure.

We think it was Sir Isaac Newton. We know this because it was he who saw an apple fall to the ground and started wondering about this fall.

Mr. Hussain: You are very right, boys. The name of our scientist is Sir Isaac Newton. He is one of the greatest names in the history of science.

Let's end on a lighter note.

A friend once called to see Sir Isaac Newton. He found that the scientist was out of his room but his dinner was laid for him under a cover. When Newton returned to the room later, he lifted the cover and saw that his dinner had gone. "O dear me!" he said, "I thought I had not dined, but I see I have."

Just one more story, boys.

Once Newton wanted to boil an egg for his breakfast. He was asked to hold the watch in his hand and keep the egg in the boiling water for a few minutes. Left to himself, Newton put the watch in the boiling water and held the egg in his hand to count minutes. Much later his servant pointed out the blunder to him to his great shock.

Boys: Thanks a lot.Sir!

A Fill in the blanks:

1 In ancient times people believed that the — was stationary.
2 Copernicus and Galileo showed that it was the — that moved and not the —.
3 All things fall to the ground because of the — of the earth.
4 The moon revolves round the —. It also revolves round the —.
5 The planets revolve round the — because of the gravity of the —.

B Read these sentences carefully:

Examples:

1 You like reading stories, don't you?
2 I liked playing cricket, didn't I?

---

notion = idea

gravity = the pull of the earth

1 She doesn't live in Karachi, does she?
2 I didn't like oranges, did I ?

Add similar questions to these statements:

1 A ship sinks in the ocean when overloaded —?
2 A dog barks at a beggar —.?
3 A terrible storm arose and we all got frightened —.?
4 The guest of honour gave away the prizes —?
5 The boys like to fly kites on fine days —.?
6 I always travel by air —?
7 She worked very hard and stood first in the class —.?
8 I am sorry I was a little rude. I hope you didn't mind —.?

C The following words are often used in pairs.

flesh and blood
ways and means
thick and thin
heart and soul
wear and tear

Complete the following sentences with words taken from the above list:

1 My shoes are old. They have started showing signs of much —
2 We must consider — of raising funds for the poor students.
3 A loyal friend always sticks to us through —
4 We must put our — in our work in order to achieve something in life.
5 This old man is a strange person. He has no sympathy for his own —

Chapter 24

Children understand him

(This is a poem dedicated to the children's grandfather)

Children understand him,
And only this has kept intact
His pride and self-respect.

Otherwise he is a dry stream-bed
Living on memories
And an inadequate pension,
And the hospitality,
Now given, now revoked,
Of his sons and daughters.

An old man who must be humoured,
And sent to his room
When there are guests about
But always to be relied on
To keep the children upstairs
And out of mischief.

Yes,

They understand him.
From man-roar, and friendly
Punches to the chest,
And damp kisses on scrubbed cheeks,
They sail to the harbour of his knees.

Taufiq Rafat

---

inadequate = insufficient, not enough

from man-roar, and friendly punches to the chest=shouting and boxing with the grandfather with affection.

scrubbed = rough, unshaved, with hair on the face
revoked = called back

A Tick the correct answers:

1 Kept intact means
- a destroyed
- b ignored
- c undamaged

2 The hospitality now given, now revoked.
- a hospitality never shown.
- b hospitality sometimes shown and sometimes not shown or taken back.
- c ill treatment given to the old man.

3 Humoured
- a annoyed
- b given medical treatment
- c allowed to have his own way for the sake of peace and quiet.

4 Out of mischief
- a inactive
- b incapable of doing any mischief
- c to keep children from making any mischief

5 Sail to the harbour of his knees
- a enter a sea port
- b seek the protection of the old man (their grandfather).
- c sent away from the guests.

B Fill in each blank with the right word from the two given in brackets.

1 (i) You look rather — Aren't you feeling well?
(ii) He went down the hill to fetch a — of water.
(pale, pail)

2 (i) I have read — all your answers. They are good.
(ii) The boy — the ball out of the window.
(through, threw)

3 (i) On the — you have done very well in your exams.
(ii) There is a — in my shoe. It needs mending.
(whole, hole)

4 (i) The headmaster will not — your explanation.
(ii) I have seen all important cities — Quetta.
(except, accept)

5 (i) Can you see the picture over — ?
(ii) They have all done — work very well.
(there, their)

6 (i) Mother gave me a — of cake.
(ii) We should live in — with each other.
peace, piece)

7 (i) I — what you said.
(ii) A — of sheep was grazing in the weadows.
(herd, heard)

8 (i) The driver applied the — of the car.
(ii) The glass — if you pour hot water in it.
(brake, break)

9 (i) They arrived there an — later.
(ii) Pakistan is — beloved land.
(our, hour)

10 (i) My sister was — a button on my coat.
(ii) She is — seeds in her garden.
(sowing, sewing)

C. Question: Write 10 sentences about your grandmother or grandfather.

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meadow : a piece of grass land esp. used for hay.

Chapter 25

Horse and cattle show

Horse and Cattle Show is held in Lahore in the spring season every year. It started as a simple "hunt show" in 1952. It developed gradually and grew bigger and bigger. Now it has become the largest single show in the country. It is enjoyed by hundreds and thousands of men, women and children from all over the country. Such shows are also held in other cities of the Punjab on a smaller scale.

Man has enjoyed centuries old relationship with animals. Caveman hunted wild animals for food, but this was not a happy connection. As time passed, man developed a loving and friendly relationship with animals. Bulls, cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep, donkeys, horses, camels, etc became domestic animals. Livestock has come to play an important role in the lives of about 35 million people of Pakistan.

Many kinds of cattle are exhibited in the horse and cattle show. Cattle breeders from all parts of the country bring their cattle to the show. They bring some of the finest cattle with them. They compete with one another. In this way they learn from one another and improve the quality of animals in the country. It is a kind of education.

Horse is the symbol of the Horse and Cattle show. A horse has been one of the best friends of man. It has served man in both war and peace.

In the Horse and Cattle Show horses take part in games like polo, tent-pegging, jumping and racing. These games show up the speed and stamina of the horse. They also give the riders an opportunity to show their skill and bravery.

Tent-pegging: It is a thrilling game. A rider, with a spear in his hand, runs on a track at a great speed. He is required to uproot a marked peg. This peg is fixed in the ground at a distance of 70 meters from the starting point. The rider leans on the right side and tries to uproot the marked peg with the spear. In this act he has to balance himself on the running horse.

Horse jumping: The horses taking part in this game enter the arena and show their jumping ability one by one. A course is set for the horses and they are

required to jump hurdles and fences. These hurdles and fences are set at different angles and heights . Skilful riders clear these hurdles easily.

Polo: Two teams of horse riders take part in this game. They have mallets in their hands. They hit the polo ball with these mallets and try to score goals against their opponents.

Light and fast running horses are selected for these games. They are also given special training for the purpose.

Tattoo: Tattoo show was added to the Horse and Cattle show in the early fifties. The word 'tattoo' means giving a signal by drum and bugle to call soldiers back to their quarters in the evening. But it has now become an entertainment programme of music and other items. These items are presented by lighting lamps or torches or sports lights.

A Answer the following questions:

1 When did the horse and cattle show start?
2 When is the horse and cattle show held?
3 What is meant by domestic animals?
4 In what games do horses take part?
5 What is the distance between the starting point and the marked peg in tent-pegging?
6 What are the riders required to do in horse jumping?
7 What does the word tattoo mean?

B Read the following sentences and make another eight with the help of the words given below:

1 There is a large amount of money in the bank.
2 There is a small number of pencils in the drawer.
3 There is plenty of fruit on the table.

apples
paper
bottles
books
chalk
ink
milk
water

---

large amount = big amount, a lot of money
small number = little in number
plenty of = in large quantity
mallet = stick with which polo is played

Oral:

C Read the following examples and answer the questions given below:

Shall we eat an apple?
No, let us eat a banana.
Shall we go by bus?
No, let us go by train.

1 Shall we drink tea ? (drink coffee)
2 Shall we eat bread? (eat cake)
3 Shall we go to Karachi? (go to Quetta)
4 Shall we read a lesson? (read a story)
5 Shall we go by air? (go by car)

D Change the voice in the following sentences:

1 Nurses are employed by the State.
2 Raana gave me a cup of tea.
3 She opened many schools for children.
4 Children are given simple food by their mother.
5 She gave me a present.

E Change the order of words to make meaningful sentences:

1 Traders as came India to the British.
2 Compete with they each other.
3 The show the horse is of the symbol?
4 You to school when do go?
5 You see whom want do to?

F Use these words to fill in the blanks in the sentences given below:
quickly, for, a few, because, already:

1 They came back home after — hours.
2 Time passes very —.
3 She had —.left for Lahore.
4 I have been here — 2 hours.
5 He did not come to school — he was ill.

---

hunt show = hunting show
livestock = domestic animals (horses, cattle, sheep)

Chapter 26

The telephone

"Hello! Hello! This is Alexander Graham Bell.
Do you hear me?

"Yes. I do. How are you, Alec?"

This was probably the very first telephonic conversation that might have taken place between Alexander Graham Bell and his friend, miles away, in the year 1876. Bell must have uttered these words into a small transmitter. He must have been heard by his friend through the receiver. Besides a transmitter and a receiver, a telephone has a dial, with numerals on it, to help you dial any number that you want. The telephone was, a great invention. The whole world received it, when it was invented, with a sense of surprise, awe and admiration. The invention has made history and has brought people and places so near each other.

Alexander Graham Bell was originally a Scot. He was born in 1847 in Scotland and later went to America where he invented the telephone. He died in 1922.

A telephone has become so very common these days that we hardly bother ourselves about how it works. We just find it there, lift the receiverand start talking to anybody anywhere any time. A telephone is a great facility indeed. It has not only reduced distances, it has given a great impetus to business also.

The principle on which the telephone is based is by no means unfamiliar to you. You must have played the game yourselves.

Let's try it again. Take two small tin-cans with their tops off. One for you and one for your partner. Make a little hole in the bottom of your can. Put a string through this hole and tie a knot inside. Do the same thing with the other end of the string and the other can. Now you have a simple telephone set of your own. A plaything though. Speak into the can. Your voice will make the bottom of this can vibrate. If you hold the string firmly, you'll feel the vibrations travelling along it. These vibrations make the bottom of the can vibrate, too, and it makes sounds similar to your voice. You can thus hear each other through the string.

The real telephone works very much like this tin can-and-string phone, but, of course, it does a lot better. The tin can-and-string phone sends sounds as vibrations while the real telephone sends sounds as electrical signals. These signals can travel long distances with the help of wires. These distances are much longer than those which the vibrations of the tin can-and-string telephone can cover. When you speak you make sound waves and these sound waves go into the transmitter of your telephone. These sound waves change into electrical signals which go to the other receiver and are there changed again into sound. That's how we can talk to each other on the telephone.

A lot of work has continued to be done on the telephone since Bell's days. The invention of the television has revolutionised the telephonic system. Telephones have been invented which let you see the person, you are talking to, on a mini television screen.

A Fill in the blanks:

1 — invented the telephone.
2 He invented the telephone in the year —.
3 He was a — by birth.
4 A telephone has a —,— and a dial.
5 — died in 1922 in the United States.

B Complete the following English proverbs using one of the words given in brackets:

1 A bird in hand is worth two in the —.
(cage, bush, stomach)

2 Look before you —.
(sleep, leap, cross)

3 Birds of a — flock together.
(family,feather, species)

4 A stitch in time saves —.
(time, nine, twenty)

5 All that glitters is not ———.
(copper, silver, gold)

6 — is thicker than water.
(syrup, soup, blood)

7 Every dog has his —.
(pay, lay, day)

8 Every — has a silver lining.
(quarrel, cloud, box)

9 — begins at home
(education, charity, advice)

10 Those who live in — houses shouldn't throw stones at others.
(brick, glass, paper)

C Write in your own words how a telephone works.

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numerals = numbers
awe = wonder, fear
impetus = moving force, impulse
revolutionise = completely change or reconstruct

GREENERY IS THE EVIDENCE OF ALLAH

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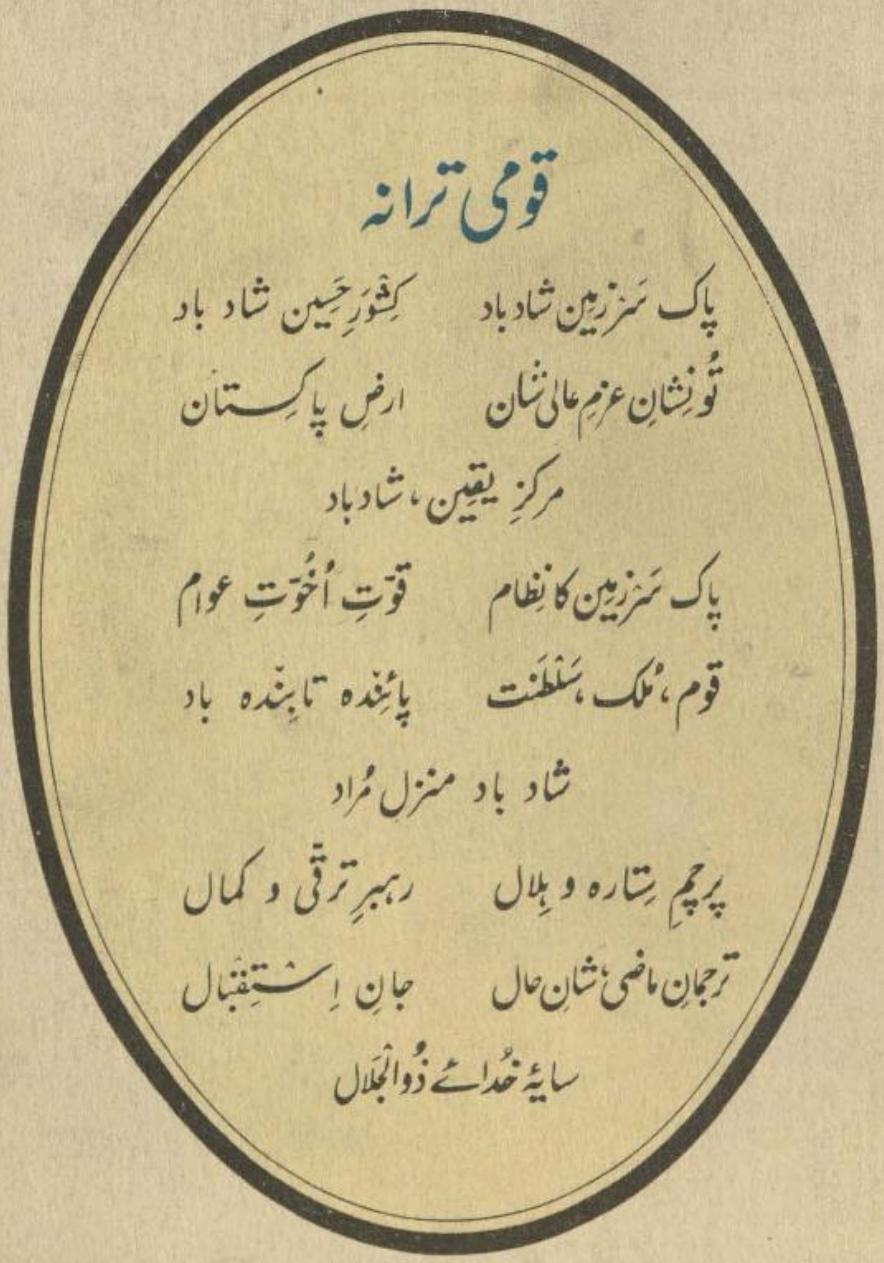

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